MOTION TO POSTPONE THE TRIAL DENIED-JUDGE BARNARD REQUESTED TO LEAVE THE BENCH-THE PLAINTIFF DECLINES TO PROSE-CUTE. AND JUDGMENT IS ENTERED FOR THE DEFENDANTS WITH \$5,000,000 COSTS.

In the Supreme Court at Special Term yesterday morning, the case of Joseph H. Ramsey against he Erie Railway Company was called for trial pursuant to the adjournment on Thursday. The suit was brought by Mr. Ramsay on the 23d of November, 1869, in Delaware County, and charged Fisk, Gould and Lane with all the acts complained of since 1867. From Judge Murray Mr. Ramsay obtained an injunction restraining them om deing anything as directors of the Company, and orbidding them to employ counsel to defend the road on ir behalf. Two days later the same judge granted ar order appointing a receiver. One director was not enjoined, and an attorney, Mr. Runkle, appeared for him to represent the Company. Upon this Fisk, Gould, and Lane commenced a suit against Ramsay, his attorneys, Eaton & Tailer and Mr. Runkle, charging them all with a conspiracy to defrand and injure the Eric Company by a collusive suit and by a collusive appearance, and they obtained an injunction, which was sustained on argument, restraining Ramsay, Eaton, and Tailer from the procecution of the suit. An application was also made to Judge Balcom to modify the original injunction, which application was granted. Mr. Ramsay did not think the cross suit was of any importance, and, acting under the advice of his counsel, he violated the injunction which had been served upon him, for which violation Judge Barnard fined him \$5,000. Fisk, Gould and Lane then otained an order removing Ramsay's suit from Delaware County to this county, and it was placed on the Special Term calendar here for trial. An appeal was taken from this order and also from the order adjudging Mr. Ramsay in contempt, and fluing him \$5,000, both of which appeals are now pending before the General Term.

When the case was called vesterday, Mr. David Dudley ned, and an attorney, Mr. Runkle, appeared for him

in \$5,000, both of which appeals are now pending before the General Term.

When the case was called yesterday, Mr. David Dudley Field for the Eric Company, answered ready.

Mr. Peckham of Albany, representing Mr. Ramsey, then moved for a postponement on substantially the same grounds presented last week, reading a new affiliavit by Mr. Ramsey to the following effect:

The injunction has been in full force up to the 2th of betoler, thereby neventing him from taking the necessary steps for paparation for trial; recenting him from taking the necessary steps for paparation for trial; that an inspection of the books of the Companier in pressary to enable them to proceed with their preparations was was made will necessary to enable the issue of stock concerning which an same was made will necessary to habe issue of stock concerning which an same was made will necessariate an examination of the books in the money arising from the sale of stocks has been be proceeded were not applied to the payment of any of the expressed over \$40,000,000 from I londs and stocks and the carnings of the road, and from Daniel Drew, late Treasurer; that the cooks will full entirely and from Daniel Drew, late Treasurer; that the sound of the long has now the use of the money, and that a large summent of it has min has been made; that since the injunction was modeled by the base had only three days to procure an inspection of the books, which inspection would require three four weeks to complete. He de-

moral of the injunction, and also claims a settlement of the issues for a trial by jury.

Mr. Peckhann, after reading the affidavit, said it seemed to him that it was a matter absolutely unheard of in juddeial proceedings to insist that while a plaintif is under injunction restraining him from taking one solitary step in the case, the defendants noticed the cause for trial, which, if the plaintiff had noticed, would have been a breach of that injunction, which was held in terrores over his head until the middle of the term, when the case is called for trial, and they come magnanimously forward and say that they will let up the injunction. It was just such magnanimity as a thirt gives to the man he is about to rob. He stood there on his legal rights, and saked no favor from the Court, nor from any other tribunal whence justice was supposed to come, but simply, deliberately, and coolly asked for justice, full, plain, explicit, and would solemnly protest against the idea that the plaintiff should be forced to trial at a time when it was shown he had been perpetually and absolutely en-

plicit, and would solemnly protest against the idea that the plaintiff should be forced to trial at a time when it was shown he had been perpetually and absolutely enjoined from taking one step until Thursday last, when the learned gentleman (Mr. Field), thinking that he had got the plaintiff on the hip at this term of the Court, thought it would be safe to go to trial. Finally, continued the counsel, I claim that it is unjust, illegal, inequitable in every stage of the proceedings, and I protest against it with all the power and voice I can, and with all the earnestness of a full conviction of my rights.

Mr. Field—Will you allow me to file these affidavits I am going to read the affidavit of Mr. Groesbeck stating that he was approached by Mr. Ramsay to obtain money for the commencement of this suit.

Mr. Peckham—There is no such affidavit in existence.

Mr. Field—I am just stating these affidavits. Here is the affidavit of Mr. Stopford showing the whole of the conspiracy to bring this suit. That is a groundless, baseless conspiracy by a lawyer to get up a suit that he had no ground or pretense for whatever.

Judge Barnard—I was going to state that at one stage of this case it appeared in evidence before me in retaliation for a suit that had been brought against them and the Susquehanna Railread Company, that the basis of the suit was an examination of the books and papers for the stockholders. It satisfied me that the interests of the plaintiff were exceedingly small, and the interests of the plaintiff were exceedingly small, and the interests of the plaintiff were exceedingly small, and the interests of the plaintiff were exceedingly small, and the interests of the plaintiff is not dragged into Court. He brings the suit, and he must have known when he made the charges that he had the evidence, or could get the evidence to maintain it. If he commenced themselves ready, time and again, for trial. That trial has been postponed. The plaintiff is not dragged into Court. He brings the suit, and he miterests of the

then the defendants are entitled to a speedy trial. The motion is overruled.

Mr. Peckham—Does your Honor think that the vindication of the character of these gentlemen will be complete by such a trial, at such a time?

Judge Barnard—If successful, yes, Sir.

Mr. Peckham—I differ from your Honor. I wish to say one thing more in regard to this case. I say it in all respect to this Court, but I do say that we do not wish to try this case before this tribunal. Your Honor has been mixed up in this case. Your Honor has granted a great number of orders, all of them against us; and, while we do not impuga your motives, we assert, and we believe, that your mind has now become so biased and prejudiced against this plaintiff, at this time, that it will be impossisible for him, before this Court, to receive a fair trial at your hands. We, therefore, most respectfully, but it maly, express our views on that question, and ask your hands.

Judge Barnard—Some time in the year 1868, it became necessary, on an application that was made to me in the interest of Commodore Vanderbilt, to issue an order against these defendants along with Daniel Drew and other defendants. In the course of that litigation, running through some eight or nine months, it became necessary for me to issue a large number of orders against them, and, for the purpose of evading these orders, they left the State. I was then told that they preferred some other Judge. In the following year the position changed, and, instead of their being in possession, Vanderbilt had control of the Erie Railway, and it became right in pursuance of what I deemed to be the law, to grant necessary orders against him, and then it was amounced to control of the Eric Railway, and it became right in pursuance of what I deemed to be the law, to grant necessary orders against him, and then it was announced to me from that side that I ought to leave the bench. I do do not know that I have any particular prejudice for these gentlemen, nor do I know that I have any against them. I have the same respect for them that I have for Mr. Ramsay, whom I know personally, that is, the respect to give them all the justice that a litigant will get in any Court. And entertaining those views, and feeling that it would be a bad precedent to establish for a Judge that it would be a bad precedent to establish for a Judge to vacate the bench on the suggestion of lawyer, counsel, jurror, or witness. I overrule that motion.

Mr. Peckham-What does your Honor say in regard to the question of our legal right to have the issues settled for trial before a Jury?

Judge Barnard—That should have been passed on before at Chambers; that is the place for it.

Mr. Peckham-How could that be, while we were enjoined from any proceeding in the case?

Mr. Picid—I object to this catechism of the Court.

Mr. Picid—I object to this catechism of the Court.

Mr. Peckham-The Court is able to take care of itself.

Mr. Picid—I am afactous to proceed to trial, and I think

Mr. Field—I object to this catechism of the Court.
Mr. Peckham—The Court is able to take care of itself.
Mr. Field—I am abylous to proceed to trial, and I think
this colloquy should be stopped.
Mr. Peckham—I should like to ask the Court—
Mr. Field—I object to anything further.
Mr. Ramsay (the plaintift)—Your Honor intimated that
this suit was not brought in good faith on my part.
Judge Barnard—I said at the time that on the various
papers that came before me I gained the impression that
it was not.

this suit was not brought in good faith on my part.

Judge Barnard—I said at the time that on the various papers that came before me I gained the impression that it was not.

Mr. Ramsay—May it please your Honor I am the litigant in this case. I have had the honor to belong to the honorable profession of the gentlemen around me for nearly 30 years. I have become involved in this litigation, and had it not been for the intimation from your Honor that you obtained an impression that this suit was not brought in good faith, I would not have opened my mouth. What I desire to say is that this action has been brought in good faith, and I am only prosecuting it as a matter of duty to myself and to other stockholiers of the Eric Road, who are sympathizing with and aiding me in what I believe to be a landable and just effort, namely, investigating the affairs of the Eric Railway Company. If I have no standing in Court, that is one thing; but I believe the question has been settled by this Court at Special Term, before Judge Parker, at Oswego, that this action was properly brought. Upon a motion to dismiss a stay of proceedings, His Honor held that the cause should not be dismissed, and that it was proper at law. Now as to the modus, all I ask is a fair opportunity in preparing this case, and if I have brought this suit from vindictiveness, if I have brought this suit for any other than a landable and just motive, I am willing to sink with Ht, and stand adjudged of having brought a suit in bad faith and without a just cause.

Mr. Field—Boes your Honor consider that there is any necessity for a reply!

Judge Barnard—No, I don't think there is. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fried—I appears from evidence, that this same person, Mr. Ramsny, purloined from the office of the Alsany and Susquehanna. Railroad Company 816,000 of its bonds, and pledged them for a private debt, giving a receipt that he took them for negotiation on behalf of the Company of which he was President.

Mr. Field—Ht & Supreme Court have commended a man for puriohing pr

Mr. Fisk--Confine your remarks to the stealing of the

129,000. Mr. Ramsay—I do not propose to try the Albany and usquehana case. That has been tried at Rochester, and a decision entered in it.

Judge Barnard—I have got nothing to do with the stealing of any of these bonds. If you don't steal me

stealing of any of these bonds. If you don't steal me that is enough. (Laughter.)

Judge Barnard then proceeded with the call of the calendar. The next case was that of the Eric Railway Company against D. B. Eaton and others, which is a suit to restrain Ramsay and Eaton and Tailer as his counsel from prosecuting the suit by Ramsay against the Eric Railway, then before the Court. Mr. Cadwalader, who appeared for Mr. Eaton, moved that the case go over the term on the ground of the continued absence of Mr. Staton in Europe. He offered to read an affidavit and construct that he did not mean to take up the time of

the Court as he expected it would be decided against

him.

Judge Barnard—If it is unnecessary for you to argue further then, if you think I will decide against you. I anticipate it, by deciding against you now. [Launghter.]

Mr. Cadwalader—I have another motion to make, that your Honor should allow us to use on the trial of this case, an affidavit he made on the motion to vacate injunction, showing his version of the facts.

Judge Barnard—I do n't see any objection to that.

Mr. Cadwalader then called Mr. A. S. Diven, and, he not answering, an attachment was granted, and the trial of the case postponed until the 18th of November.

Judge Barnard—I do n't see any objection to that Mr. Cadwalader then called Mr. A. S. Diven, and, he not answering, an attachment was granted, and the trial of the case postponed until the 16th of November.

The calendar having been disposed of, Judge Barnard called upon the counsel to proceed with the case of Ramsay agt. The Eric Company, the argument on the motion to postpone which is given above.

Mr. Peckham—For the reasons already stated to the Court, I shall decline to go on with that case.

Mr. Peich—I will read the notice of trial and affidavit of service, and move for an order that judgment be entered against the plaintiff, dismissing his complaint with costs; and I ask for an extra allowance, and that the case on that order stand over for a fortnight in order to fix the extra allowance and to give the plaintiff leave at that time to move to open the default and try the cause. The allowance, I hope, will be commensurate with the law laid down by Judge Smith in the Susquehanna case, in which he gave an allowance against us of \$22,000. I will offer testimony of the precise amount of labor in the whole case, either now or at the time of entering the judgment.

Judgment.

Judge Barnard—All I should like to have is an affidavit
of the value of the property involved, and I will grant
an order for an extra allowance of five per cent.

Mr. Field—We will get the value of the property which
is somewhere about \$100,000,000, making an extra allowance of \$5,000,000.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Peckham and Mr. Charles Tracy; for the defendants, Messrs. Field and Sherman.

THE JACKSON MURDER TRIAL.

TESTIMONY OF WM. H. ALBERTSON, PATRICK WALL, PETER RILEY, THOMAS CODY, THOMAS O'HALLORAN, JAMES LEARY, JAMES P. THOMPSON, DR. JARVIS ANDREWS, THOMAS DOUGLASS AND DR. CAMEREE. DOUGLASS, AND DR. CAMERER.

The trial of Thomas Jackson for the murder of Archibald Douglass in Brannigan's saloon, corner of Washington-st. and Battery-place, on the 29th of October, 1869, was resumed yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions.

OPENING OF MR. FELLOWS. The case for the presecution was opened by Mr. Fel-lows, who said to the jury: There were suggestions made yesterday which you and I, gentlemen, are bound to notice, as are all who are connected with the conduct of this case, although I don't propose for any length of time to comment upon them now. As for myself, I believe the issues there presented were wholly irrelevant troduction of politics into this case, I do most earnestly, before this jury and Court, protest. As for myself, charged with part of the responsibility which is in-trusted to the prosecution, here I solemnly affirm that I know but two parties in coming before this jury—the People on the one side, and Thomas Jackson.

I know but two parties in coming before this jury—the People on the one side, and Thomas Jackson. the prisoner, on the other; and I care not who may be urging the prosecution, if indeed the charge was true. I would concede for the sake of argument, to the fullest extent and latitude, all that they have claimed, and ask you, gentlemen, under the solemnity of your oaths, what possible bearing it can have in this case! Suppose that I or any other have been urging the prosecution of Thomas Jackson for the murder of Archibald Douglass, what is it we have been doing! We have been simply demanding that there shall be an investigation into the cause that produced the death of a fellow man, and that 12 unbiased men, the peers of the prisoner at the bar, capable by reason of their mental qualifications, the integrity of their lives and the honesty of their purposes, shall adjudicate upon the evidence submitted to them and decide whether the law has been transgressed, and if so, it shall be vindicated at their hands. And that is all that could be done in this case. Whatever may have been the animus that has controlled the prosecution—and we deny any exists—we concede to them to the fullest extent that influences have been brought to hear to urge on this prosecution; what could they do, of what are they capable, only of presenting the facts to the jury unbiased and unprejudiced, and calling upon them to decide by the evidence submitted. It matters not, then, whether A or B, or "any other man," shall have been the enemy of Thomas Jackson. The question for you to consider is whether he feloniously and with premeditated malice took the life of Douglas, on the 29th of October, 1869, and if he did, in the contemplation of the law he is guilty of murder, and under the rulings of the Court, if the facts bear out the assertion that we on the part of the prosecution make, did he take his life with willful and premeditated design that he sought to kill him, if the evidence shall austain that, under the instructions of the prosecutio

fled that about noon on the 29th of October, 1869, he was stepping out of the barber's shop in West-st., near Bat-tery-place, when he saw five or six men fighting in Wash-

ington-st., about 125 feet beyond him; they separated before he could arrive on the spot, but he recognized the prisoner, whom he had known for 12 months; Jackson was very much excited, and struck a man standing by was very much excited, and states a man seem of the oyster-stand near by; Jackson placed his hand behind his back under his coat, and ran toward the front door of Brannigan's saloon, facing Battery-place; witness observed a man inside the room run to the door leading to Washington-st, and Jackson followed him on the outside to intercept him; then the man on the inside

door of Brannigan's saloon, facing Battery-piace; witness observed a man inside the room run to the door
leading to Washington-st, and Jackson followed him on
the outside to intercept him; then the man on the inside
ran back toward the door in Battery-piace; Jackson followed him on the outside, and the other man then was
running on toward the door in Washington-st., and
Jackson went inside; witness heard the report of a pistol, and upon going inside immediately afterward saw
this man lying in the door, nearly dead; heard some
one say to the prisoner, "Why should I clear out!"

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—Q. How long was it
from the time you first saw these men clinched until you
saw the man lying in the doorway! A. From one to two
or three minutes; I cannot say exactly; I saw this man in
the doorway almost simultaneously with the separation.
Q. Was it instantaneous with Jackson's running to this
door and hearing the pistol shot! A. Yes, Sir; he went
there rapidly; was very much excited, and evidently
under the induence of liquor.
Q. If Douglass was one of these men that clinched,
didn't you see him pass from the sidewalk to the barroom! A. I didn't recognize him.

Patrick Wall deposed that on the day in question he
resided at No. 13 Washington-st.; he was at dinner, and
saw crowds pass his house, and going out saw Jackson,
Leary, and Cody having a set-to on the sidewalk; heard
nothing said between them; this continued about three
minutes; after they separated, Douglass ran away to the
Battery street door of Brannigan's saloon, the furtherest
door on Battery-place, and went in; Jackson went around
to the Washington-st. door; then Douglass went back to the
West-st. door; so did Jackson; Douglass then went to
the front door, and Jackson entered and fired at him;
Douglass lay with his head outside, and his shoulders
and body inside the liquor store; I saw a pistol in Jackson's hand when he went to the Washington-st. door;
the doors are not folding; you can push it all open at
once if you like; Jackson, w

thing.
Cross-xamined—I saw Douglass hold Jackson around
the waist while Leary struck, but, to the best of my
knowledge, he didn't hold his hands; I saw no one

thing.

Cross-examined—I saw Douglass hold Jackson around the waist while Leary struck, but, to the best of my knowledge, he didn't hold his hands; I saw no one around try to interfere.

Q. Who was in the barroom! A. I couldn't tell anybody but Jackson and Douglass and the barkeeper; I think there were two men standing close to the middle window, but I couldn't say! I didn't see any pistol in Jackson's hand inside the store, but I saw it in his hand outside, both before and after the shooting.

Q. How long did you stay! A. I was sent to get a wagon to take Douglass away, and when I got back he was gone; two policemen took him away.

Re-cross—Q. De you know of your own knowledge that Coroner Flynn knew about you previous to the inquest! A. I believe I got a notice! I don't know anything more about it.

Peter Riley testified that he resided at No. 24 Albanyst, and was an expressman, was at Brannigan's saloon at the time of the occurrence; first noticed Douglass and Jackson talking angrily on the stoop; heard Jackson say Cody was a llar and thief, and I saw Cody come up, and Douglass said. Cody, do you allow a man to call you a llar and a thief? Cody soid the man that called him that was a llar; Jackson said, "You are a llar and a thief, and I can prove it," adding "I'll break your nose for you?" Leary says, "No, you won't break his nose;" Jackson turned round and said, with a foul epithet, "What have you got to say about it?" and he hit him in the face and knocked his head against a pillar; then Jackson backed off the sidewalk, and' Douglass and Leary ran toward him, and Jackson put his hand behind his back, and Douglass and Leary got hold of Jackson and put their arms around him; I went over to the cysters and own douglass would come out; Jackson turned around and save bouglass, and went for him; Douglass starned to come out the West-st. door, the same door he went in at; Jackson fired, and Douglass fell.

To Mr. Graham—I know Mr. Albertson to see him; I don't remember seeing him there; there was a great crowd;

Q. How many times have you been arrested for fighting! A. I think once or twice.
Q. When! A. Once about three months ago, and the other about a year ago.
Q. Do you remember awearing before the Coroner's Jury that Cody came down from Greenwich-st. A. Yes, Sir. How many times have you been arrested for fight

Q. Do you remember swearing before the Coroner's Jury that Cody came down from Greenwich-st. A. Yes, Sir.

[Mr. Graham showed to the witness his deposition, taken before the Coroner, in which witness wears Cody came from the opposite direction.]

Q. Did you hear that Cody had charged Jackson with having appropriated money for his own use which he had been ostensibly collecting for another purpose, which charge led to the uttering of the words "liar and thief!" A. No, Sir.

Thomas:Cody testified that he lived at No. 10 Battery-place; on the day of this occurrence he heard his name called while crossing Washington-st., and looking up, saw Douglass, Leary and Jackson standing on the corner; Douglass called him, and told him he had heard he was a thief and a —; Jackson added, "I said it, and I can prove it;" witness then said, "Tom, you ought to be ashamed of yourself; the man who said it is a — liar," Leary then came into the dispute, and after a few words Jackson struck Leary, and then Douglass, and then witness; when witness recovered, Leary and Jackson were fighting; Jackson struck Leary, said the third time, he thought must have been after the shooting; Douglass went into the store; and here the witness corroborated the testimony of the previous witness regarding the circumstances of the shooting.

Mr. Graham-We propose to show why Jackson called him a thief. He tried to drown this man.

Q. Did you ever try to drown this man.

Q. Did you ever commit any violence on him! A. I once pushed him overboard. The witness here gave his account of an altercation between himself and Mr. Martindale into the water where it was ten feet deep; witness did not try to help him out, for he was so paralyzed at the thought of what he had done that he could not move.

Q. Do you know Mr. Chas. S. Spencer! A. Yes, Sir; I have seen him; I spoke with him yesterday.

witness did not try to help him out, for he was so paralyzed at the thought of what he had done that he could not move.

Q. Do you know Mr. Chas. S. Spencer! A. Yes, Sir; I have seen him; I spoke with him yesterday.

Q. Do you employ him or contribute to employ him!

A. No, Sir; Mr. Douglass's wife employs him.

[The witness here showed on a diagram the position of the parties to the struggle.] When they exchanged blows, Leary and Jackson were near the oyster stand; Douglass had hold of him near the oyster stand; I did not then see Leary; I did not see Leary beating Jackson while Douglass held him; I did not hit Jackson; I knew Jackson was an officer of a Court; I was not certain he carried a pistol; I did not know he was obliged to carry a pistol; I know he struck me three times; I am confused about the order of the occurrences; I was excited; I had drank three or four glasses that morning.

Q. Didn't you know that when Jackson called you a thief and a liar he referred to a charge made by you to Douglass, that he (Jackson) had been mean enough to take money to turn out with the Fox Musketeers! A. I do not; I am almost positive I never made such a charge; we had been friends before; Douglass had been doing something for Mr. Fox; there was no exhibition of hostility on the part of any one, till Jackson struck a blow; before he struck me he said "he would break my nose;" I don't remember his saying anything to me just when he struck me; my mouth was cut, and both of my checks bruised.

Thomas O'Halloran was next called, and corroborated

remember his saying anything to me just when he struck me; my mouth was cut, and both of my cheeks bruised.

Thomas O'Halloran was next called, and corroborated in the main the testimony of the other witnesses.

Mr. Graham read to the witness his deposition before the Coroner's jury, which differed in several points from his testimony, all of which deposition witness denied having swora to.

James Leary, who was in the store at the time of the occurrence, testified that Jackson and Douglass were disputing and saying something about Cody; Cody coming up, Douglass dared Jackson to tell Cody to his face what he had told him; Jackson told Cody he would break his nose, and upon witness telling him not to, for "Cody was an old man," Jackson turned and knocked him down; he got up, and they clinched and fought until separated by Kelly and McShine, who took him (witness) away, and that was the last he saw of it.

For a cross-examination Mr. Graham read the deposition of the witness, differing in some points from the witness's testimony yesterday.

Officer James P. Thompson, who arrested Jackson, described how he found Jackson in the middle of a large crowd; Jackson delivered himself up to him; witness then saw Douglass lying in the doorway; on the way to the Cortlandt-st. Police Station he took Jackson's pistol from him, which was loaded in one chamber only; upon asking Jackson what the cause of the quarrel was Jackson son said, "Polifics."

Cross-examined—Mr. Graham: This witness swore before the Coroner that at the time he arrested Jackson the latter had blood on his knuckles, and was very much excited, complaining that his hand was out of joint; that he had been attacked by two or three persons who had struck at him, and he was not going to be licked by anybody.

Hendrick Brummerborf and Wm. H. Rhodes, police-

struck at him, and he was not going to be ficked by anybody.

Hendrick Brummerhorf and Wm. H. Rhodes, policemen at the time of the occurrence, testified that they
took the deceased to the Station-House; that Douglass
walked with their assistance from Battery-place to
Albany-st, he then complained of the walk hurting him,
and we carried him from Albany-st, to the Station-House
in Cortlandt-st, his brother Thomas carrying his feet,
and we on each side.

Doctors Jarvis M. Andrews and Camerer testified that
they attended the deceased at the Station-House, and
probed the wound, which was in the back part of the
head, about in the middle; the wound was from a third to
half an inch in diameter.

Before Commissioner Osborn.—Burning of the ship Robert Edwards.—Counsel for Samuel C. Dun-can, Charies Meredith, Frederick Allen, and Samuel Pardoe, charged with setting the ship Robert Edwards

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Court of Appeals, Oct. 25, 1876.—Decisions.—The People ex rel. Town of Schaghticke agt. Troy and Boston Railroad Company.—Order affirmed with costs. Stoddard agt. Clark.—Order affirmed with costs. Raymond agt. Watson.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Hall agt. Emmons et al.—Order of the General Term reversed and that of the Special Term affirmed with costs. In the matter Blodget to vacate an assessment.—Order affirmed with costs. Chamberlinin et al. agt. Eradley et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs. The People ex rel. Barbour agt. Gates.—Order reversed and habeas corpus dismissed. Lansing agt. Blair.—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted, the costs to abide the event. The People, plaintiff in error, agt. Allen. defendant in error.—Judgment of Supreme Court reversed, and that of the General Sessions of the City of New-York affirmed. Cottle agt. Vanderhyden.—Order affirmed with costs to the respondent to be paid out of the cetate. Tallmadge agt. Wadworth.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Starip, plaintiff in error, agt. The People, defendant in error.—Motion to amend the record granted. Sheppard agt. Steele et al.—Judgment affirmed with cost. The following is the Day Calendar for tomorrow: 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 83, 55, 56, 57, 50.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Decisions—By Judge Cardozo.—Couse agt.
Bixby.—Order granted. Wight agt. O'Brien.—Bond approved. In the matter of the application of George II.
Hutchinson for leave to sell real estate.—Motion granted. Hobbs agt. Gibson.—Motion granted. Boyle agt. Miller—Surety approved. Fuentes agt. Imbret Fortune and McMeyer.—Motion granted for Receiver to sell. Lorillard agt. Morgan.—Motion denied. Parish agt. Shuman.—Motion granted on payment of cost of motion. Berrian agt. Berrian.—Judgment granted. Elizabeth M.
Balley agt. Edward D. Balley.—An order may be taken for payment of \$25 for fees of reference and \$2 per week for support of the child.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.—Mrs. Paulin agt. The Broadway and Serenth Arenue Railroad Company.—A year ago last July, plaintiff's dress was caught by a spike projecting from one of the Company's cars while she was alighting, and she was thrown down and injured. After complainant was picked up, the conductor of the car with a stone drove in the spike. On the ground that the spike caused the fall, plaintiff holds that the Company is liable, and that the conductor driving in the spike is evidence that the car was not in proper order. Still on.

COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.

Before Judge J. F. Daly.—Coleman Benedict
agt. the National Bank of the Commonwealth.—This is
an equity cause, growing out of the notorious Gray-Pratt
swindles. Plaintiff loaned Gray some money on the
afternoon that Gray and Pratt fied. Next day, when the
swindles became public, plaintiff attached a balance in
the defendant's possession to the credit of Gray and
Pratt. Subsequently, others whom Gray and Pratt had
swindled had their property brought into the Bankruptcy Court. In this action plaintiff claims he attached
his own money direct, and that as the collateral security
which Gray gave him proved fraudulent, the money in
defendant's possession should not go to the creditors of
Gray and Pratt generally until he (the plaintiff) received
\$15,000, the amount he seeks to recover. Still on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

CHAMBERS.

Decisions—By Judge Robinson.—Kitchen agt.
McLewee.—Judgment for plaintiffs with costs. Moller
agt. Aznar.—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted
with costs. White agt. Frank.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM Decisions—By Judge Jones.—Reaville agt. Joy.

- Motion depled. Ten Brook agt. Morris.—Nos. 1 and 2.—
Orders for allowance required.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS, Before Judge Troy.-Edward Wheelan and Biefore Judge Troy.—Edward Wheelan and William Jones yesterday were convicted of highway robbery and were sentenced to the State Prison for seven years each. John Robinson, aged 45, was found guilty of a most oftensive crime, and was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years. John Collyer, found guilty of a felonious assault upon his wife, was sentenced to the Penttentiary for one year. Thomas Jennings was tried for bigamy, on complaint of Alice Quirk. The first wife was piaced on the stand, but refused to testify against Jennings, and the Judge sent her to jail till she should change her mind.

CRIMINAL.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Fanny Phappany, charged with keeping a disorder;

house in West Pifteenth-st., was sentenced to the Peni-tentiary for three months and to pay a fine of \$15; Thos. Flemming, six months in the Penitentiary for stealing a box of sauce from the store of Aaron K. Larraby; Kate Welsch, larceny, six months; Rella Curtis, larceny, six months; Charles Barry of No. 278 Front-st., a bearing-house keeper, beating and attempting to defraud three sailors, 16 months in the Penitentiary.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. GURREME COURT - CHAMBERS - CARDOLO, J. - Opens #1 9} a. m. - Calendar called at 12.

133. Kain act. Delano et al. | 201. Butterworth agt. Volkening 201. Batterworth age et al. 202. Simon et al. act. Rich. 207. Focke agt. Ranke. 207. Focke agt. Ranke. 208. Halakie agt. Merritt. 215. Gragory agt. Lindaay. 97. Hoyle agt. Jones. SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—BARNARD, J.—Opens at 10] a. m. 164. Hughes agt. Hersth.
153. Bass agt. Home Ins. Co.
213. Schnyler agt. Selig.
154. Bass agt. Home Ins. Co.
215. Gregory agt. Lindsay.
215. Gregory agt. Lindsay.
215. Gregory agt. Lindsay.
216. Ash Terminers And Supreme Court—Crecust—Part I.—Isopanis at 10] a. m.
2269. International Ins. Co.
2269. January agt. Grouse.
2013. Prouty agt. Haggerty.
2269. Banks agt. West.
2369. Printing agt. Gregory agt. Lindsay.
2369. Printing agt. Gregory agt. Lindsay.
2369. Banks agt. Meclaly.
2369. Banks agt. Meclaly.
2369. Banks agt. Banks.
2369. Patterson agt. Young.
2369. Banks agt. Same.
2369. Baline agt. Watson.
2361. Worlds agt. Merital.
2361. Morgan agt. Mechanis.
2361. Morgan agt. Mechanis.
2362. Morgan agt. Mechanis.
2362. Morgan agt. Mechanis.
2363. Morgan agt. Mechanis.
2364. Morgan agt. Mechanis.
2365. Man agt. Same.
2365. Grav agt. N. Y. and Idaho.
2367. Morgan agt. Mechanis.
2367. Morgan agt. Mechanis.
2368. Mechanis.
2369. Herban agt. Mechanis.
2369. Banks agt. Same.
2369. January agt. Mechanis.
2369. Banks agt. Same.
2369. January agt. Mechanis.
2369. Banks agt. Mechanis.
2369. B 2401. Sprangk agt. Republic Plant
2431. Morgan agt. Westeott.
2432. Morgan agt. Westeott.
2443. Moodr agt. Osgood.
2434. Moodr agt. Osgood.
2434. Moodr agt. Osgood.
2434. Moodr agt. Osgood.
2435. Moodr agt. Osgood.
2436. Sprance agt. Babott et al.
2446. Sprance agt. Babott et al.
2456. Bassett, jr. agt. Lederder.
2456. Lyona agt. Third-ave. R. R. Co.
2556. Lyona agt. Third-ave. R. R. Co.
2556. Lyona agt. Third-ave. R. R. Co.
2556. Cady et al. agt. Relig. Press. de.
2556. Cady et al. agt. Relig. Press. de.
2556. Walsh, Ex. agt. Sexton.
2556. Part I. Sprince agt. Poss.
2556. Cady et al. agt. Relig. Press. de.
2556. Walsh, Ex. agt. Sexton.
2556. Part I. Sprince agt. Poss.
2556. Cady et al. agt. Relig. Press.
2556. Cady et al. ag

SEPRIFOR COURT—TRIAL TRIAN—PART L—BARDANA SEPRIFOR COURT—TRIAL TRIAN—PART L—BARDANA SEPRIFORM SET BY THE TRIAN THE MET AND THE

20. Mullen agt O'Brien.
45. Marten agt Lawrence.
100. Natting sgt. Husted.
103. Broadwell agt. Clark.
263. Zimmer agt. Ely.
264. Naltonstall agt. Schooley.
157. Atwood agt. Daly.
79. Williams agt. Mechanics' Ins.
Co. GR COUNTY-CIRCUIT COURT. .Coit agt. Hernandes. .Woodruff agt. Robinson .Goddard agt. Re: a ids.

261., Woodrus as, Reva ida, Sc., Clark agt, Harriman. 22. Duffy agt, McArthur, 95., Hoyt agt, McArthur, 195., Hoyt agt, Rewart, 192., Strouthers agt, Gibbons 271., Morch agt, Reuthers, 774. Lee agt, Hoar, 60., Martin agt, Lawrence, 96., Van Zandi agt, Prowitt 141., Dally agt, Campbell, 195., Mraduley agt, Harding, 215., Ross agt, Ross, 275., Ralph agt, Pearl. Co.
185. Shechan agt. Cadley.
244. Ryder agt. O'Donnell.
64. McKinley.
135.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

A BURGLAR KILLED BY A CONCEALED GUN.

Within the past seven months three attempts have been made to break into the gunsmith shop of Jo-seph D. Agostino, at No. 201 East Twenty-third-st., by forcing open a rear window. The proprietor of late on leaving at night has placed in position a musket loaded with slugs, with a string attached to the trigger and the rear shutter, so that on opening the latter the musket would be discharged. Soon after 11 o'clock on Monday night Patrolman Camuan or the Eighteenth Precinct, while on post in Twentythird-st. heard the report of a fire-arm and at 14 yesterday some of Mr. Agostino's workmen, on reaching the shop, found the body of a young man in the yard, lying on his back, with his hands crossed on his breast. His hat lay near him, completely riddled, and the top of his head had been shattered. Beside the deceased were a small chisel and a stick about two feet long, with one end burned, apparently by powder. It is thought that the man was engaged in prying open the window when the gun was discharged, from the fact that the arms of the deceased were crossed on his breast. It is believed that his confederates remained long enough to ascertain that he was dead, and placed him in the position in which he was found.

The body was conveyed to the Morgue, and there William J. Bingham of No. 341 East Twenty-third-st. recognized it as that of his brother-in-law, Geo. Twaddle. He said the deceased had often drank to excess, and was often in company with young men of dissipated habits, but it was not supposed that he was a confederate of thieves. He was an Irishman, age 23, and has been in this country six years.

Mr. Agostino was arrested by order of Capt. Cameron and detained at the East Twenty-second-st. Police Station. third-st. heard the report of a fire-arm

THE ICE BUSINESS-ALLEGED FRAUDS.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company, last August, aused the arrest of Tunis Tremper and Jacob Van Houten for alleged embezzlement. No one appeared Houten for alleged embezzlement. No one appeared against them, and they were discharged, whereupon they made affidavits that a number of large consumers have been systematically cheated by the Company; that Baxter & Co., pork-packers, in Degraw-st., were defrauded out of five loads; that Mr. Pomeroy, keeper of a pork-packing establishment in Williambursh was cheated out of 10 tuns at one time. Mr. Dean added the extra 10 tuns in his bill to Mr. Pomeroy, and they seemed to weigh upon his mind, for he is said to have asked whether the Company could prosecute him for making overcharges on the bill. Mr. Abraham Wilson filled an ice-house in Brooklyn last June. He called on his friends to rejoice with him, for he was "going to make 25 out of the job." Mr. Dean also had reason to make merry, inasmuch as his private share of a bill of 147 50 amounted to 520. According to these affidavits, there seems to have been in operation an organized system of thieving. An order was issued by Mr. Potter to the weighmaster to add 200 pounds to every load delivered to packers or "vault customers." The bills were made out both for the amount delivered and the 200 pounds not delivered, and the money thus collected was paid over to the Treasurer of the Company. There has been a standing order with the weighmaster to charge for more ice than is delivered to those taking it by the load. In one case the private books of Mr. Tunis Tremper, which contained not only minutes of his private affairs, but notes of some of the peculiar transactions of the Company were taken from him by Mr. Barmore, and were never returned. It has been a custom of the Company, according to the affidavit of Mr. Tremper, to cheat their customers out of 25 per cent of the castom of the contained not only minutes of his private affairs, but notes of some of the peculiar transactions of the Company, according to the affidavit of Mr. Tremper, to cheat their customers out of 25 per cent of the company.

Chances for Business Alen

A NY PUBLISHER who can show a safe investment and a live business, may bear of an active PARTNER with \$15,000. Asswers must give full particulars and name in order to receive attention. Address ANDREWS, But 108, Tribune Office.

A TTENTION, Sir Knights, Companions, and Brethren.—A BILENT PARTNER, with \$1,000, WANTED. No risks. References given. Address, for 10 days, R. D. A., Tribune Office. A Brethren.—A SILENT FART for 10 days, R. D. A., Tribune Omea-risks. References given. Address, for 10 days, R. D. A., Tribune Omea-A HAN DSOME INVESTMENT will be offered to any CAPITALIST desirons of engaging in a locestive, respect-able business. Apply personally. A. SIMPSON. Room 3, 744, Broadway. A BUSINESS MAN has \$15,000 to \$20,000 to INVEST in an established good-paying business.

particulars, CAMBLOSS, Tribune Office.

DISTILLERY for SALE. DISTILLERY for SALE.

The Distillery known as the "Fox Point Distillery," situated on Traverse-st. Providence, R. L. capable of manufacturing 800 gallons daily, and now in complete condition for immediate use, is offered for sale. The same may be examined during business hours of any week-day by application upon the premises. For terms of sale apply in person, or by JAMES M. KETH.

42 CourteTtH.

42 CourteTtH.

DARTNER WANTED.—An Active Partner

\$10,000. -Five men willing to invest oufacturing. For particulars inquire of
H. L. HANKEE, Statington, Lehigh Co., Pa.

Wentistry.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION original insted the assesshed use of airrous oride gas, administer it is most approved manuer, do nothing but EXTRACT TEXTH, and do WITHOUT PAIN—so 45,000 patients testify. See their names a office, No. 19 Ceoper Institute.

Professional Notices.

RUPTURE.—All patterns of Hard Rubber Church-st. near Cortland. THOMAS WILSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 321 Four-and-s-half-st., 321 Four-and-s-half-st., WASHINGTON, D. C., Prosecutest, claims against the United States exclusively before the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of the United States.

Drinting.

WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, 104 Fulton-st.—
LITHOGRAPHIC, STRAM JOB PRINTERS and LABRE
MANUFACTURERA.

Wedding Cards, &c.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Ful-EVERDELL of B'way, 302—Wedding, Visiting, and Ball Cards; Monograms, French Note Papers, &c. Best styles.

Machinern.

S. & J. GEAR & Co., Boston, furnish SEWING-MACHINES FOR EXPORT. Ye are prepared to all orders to any extent for different king Michigans for the expect trade. Shippers will find it to the constitution of aldress us for further particular.

OLD MEDAL SEWING MACHINE CO.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.-FIRST CALL, Sales of State Bonds-Railroad Bonds-Bank and Railroad-Kapress SECOND BOARD, 1 P. M.

Sales of Government Bonds.

2,000 U. S. 5a, '21 Reg., '2] o'cl., 114 | 5,000 U. S. 5a, 10-40 Cou, '2] o'c., 1064 5 000 U. S. 5-20 Reg '02. 108 | 500 U. S. 5-30 Cou '67. small, 110, 1,000 U. S. 5-20 Cou '64. 1111 | 500 U. S. 5-20 Cou '65. 1111 | 500 U. S. 5-20 Cou '65. 1111 | 500 U. S. 5a, 10-40 Reg. '2] o'clock, 110, 10,000 U. S. 5-20 Cou '65 n., ... 1104 | 40,000 U. S. 5a, 10-40 Reg. '24 o'., 1064 SECOND BOARD, 121 M., AND 21 O'CLOCK P. M.

Much surprise has been expressed in the treet at the continued heaviness of the stock market, and the decline in prices, it having been generally supposed that the operators who have heretofore sustained the market would come speedily to its support. Instead of this we have had four or five days of an ebbir ; tide, with scarcely an interruption, and some alarm begins to be manifested among the speculators who follow clique movements as closely as they can, and who have made their little ventures on their faith in a reaction according to the policy hitherto followed. The street is full of all traders, who are always upon a keen scent for "points" upon which to make brief turns in the market. In the present case the expected assistance has thus far failed to come, and it is becoming serious question whether it will come until a more positive break takes place. Hence the surprise and consternation among the small fish who swim in circles around the whales in the sea of stock

speculation. A little reflection should satisfy those who tudy the market that just such tactics as appear now to have commenced were essential to a restoration of activity; and the only wonder is that they have not been adopted before. There is scarcely a stock commission house in the street which does not complain of the unmitigated dullness of the last six months. Outsiders have kept almost entirely aloof from the market, and the prokers have had it to a large extent to themselves. This state of things is as little acceptable to the bull cliques as t is to the commission brokers, for speculators in stocks do not often buy up extensive lines without the expectation of realizing upon them after earrying their loads for a reasonable length of time. Hence it is inferred that the leading operators for the rise have concluded to try the experiment of eaving the market to itself for a time. The decision, if the inference be correct, meets with the approval of many intelligent men in the street, but the result will not, perhaps, be in accordance, with the expectations entertained unless the decline is assisted by at least partial sales of the stock accumulations. The market seems to need a further decline sufficient to attract buyers outside of the circle of Wall-st. speculators, and in this way its vis inertia may be overcome. It may be difficult for large holders of stock to realize this fully, but in process of time the correctness of the position may be demonstrated.

at the course of the market, some believing in the chances could not possibly see even a temporary interruption of the decline. Between these opposing views prices oscillated without any decided movement in either direction, until a more active demand for money was reported, when the bear element took the lead again and kept it until after bank hours-prices during the time settling down to the lowest point during the day. In the afternoon a more hopeful feeling prevailed, and a moderate rovement in quotations followed. The dealings have been well distributed, and the market has already gained somewhat in activity by the change in prices recently established. The commission brokers begin to hope that the "dead lock" of the market may be loosened, and that, after a time, the halcyon days of stock speculation, originating outside of Wall-st., may return and restore life to the business. The leading features of the market were substantially the same as yesterday. The highest and lowest prices of active stocks appear in the following

 table :
 Highest, Lowest.

 N.Y. Cen'l & Hull., con., 92‡
 91\$
 North-Western Pref., 89\$
 384

 N.Y. Cen'l & Hull. Cufe, 87‡
 668
 Rock Island
 1111
 1104

 Harlem
 133‡
 1305
 Milwaukee & St. Paul.
 629
 622

 Reading
 100
 90\$
 Milk & St. Paul Pref.
 14
 604

 Lake Shore
 93‡
 93
 Ohno and Mississippi.
 32
 13

 Wabash
 52‡
 52
 West Union Tel.
 39
 30

 North-Western
 80‡
 30‡
 Pacific Mail
 63
 62
 table: At 3:45 the market was firm at the following quotations: At 5:40 the market was firm at the following quotatio Bid. Asked. N. Y. Cent. and Hud. Cent 2 22 North-Western Pref. 334 N. Y. C. and Hud. Cert 37 872 Milwankee and St. Paul. 62 Resding. 90; 100 Mil. and St. Paul Pref. 300 Lake Shore 93 934 Ohio and Mississippi. 32 Wahash 52 32 Western Union Tel. 30 North-Western 80 80 Pacific Mail. 43 Bid. Asked

The Gold market took another lurch toward lower prices to-day, having touched 1111 in the early transac, ons, but afterward rallying to 111\$ #111\$. The decline is partly the result of peace dispatches, and partly the effect of interest payments by the Tressury, which have to a certain extent relieved the shorts by supplying cash gold to the street. After these influences have had their full effect upon the market, it is not unlikely that the premium may be again marked up; but, whatever may be the temporary fluctuations of the market, it can scarcely be doubted that the price gravitates on its general course toward lower figures. If Congress upon its assembling takes an intelli-gent view of the subject, the opportunity o legislate for a return to specie payment, will not be ost. If, on the other hand, procrastination and post ponement defy action, the gold speculators will have ample time to working the premium, to the disturbance and distress of the mercantile community. Gold has ranged from 1114 to 1111 during the greater part of the day, and closed at 4 p. m. at 1111. Cash gold has been easier under the disbursements of the November interests, which have amounted to rowing rates early in the morning were 1-64 of 1 per cent per diem, flat, and 4, 3 and 1 per cent per annum, though after Clearing-House 2 per cent was paid to have bal ances carried. The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank was as follows: Gold cleared, \$98,938,000; Gold bal ances, \$2,846,021; Currency balances, \$3,495,590.

Foreign Exchange, though dull, has been strong, with advance in rates. There is rather more demand noted, however, under the ease of cash gold, and the

an advance an advance in the case of case of following are the current rates:

Prime Bankers St'ng Bills on London 199 26 169 1 109 2 109 The money market worked easily during the mornin

at 5 and 6 per cent on call, on pledge of acceptable col lateral. Early in the afternoon, however, the market suddenly relapsed into activity and stringency, and borrowers who failed to make good their accounts early in the day were compelled to pay as high as the legal rate in currency to that rate in gold, money being difficult of access at those rates. The movement to make money stringent by artificial means has, of course the decline in stocks for its objective point, though on former occasions that success has not been always attained. The present movement is credited to a certain Canada bank, and its agencies here, whose operations in gold have of late so completely upset the mercantile community by compelling exorbitant rates for each gold. Yesterday the institution in question sold very heavily of gold (their sales being variously estimated at \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000). The currency thus obtained has to-day been withdrawn from the market, resulting in the stringency above noted.

Discounts have not as yet responded to the closer

The following is the quarterly statement of the bank of the City of New-York:

Linbillites.
June 9, 1870. Oct 3, 1870.
\$73,032,200 \$73,235,080
27,914,900 \$75,21,500
33,752,200 \$22,920
82,233,300 \$20,401,200
124,256,400 \$175,001,300
1,256,500 \$257,100 . \$342,210,000 \$310,025 100 Totals..... 631,331,800 Dee Loans and discounts. \$342,210,900 \$310,829,100 Due banks..... Due depositors. Us paid divides \$11.211.0.0 Dec.
Comparisons.
\$150.00 Dec.
277.500 Inc.
42.30 Inc.
10.001.00 Dec.
10.001.00 Inc.
1.000 Dec.
1.000 Dec. 647,557,100 Loans and discounts

\$50,170,500 \$47,867,500 The Government bond market has been quiet, but rather heavy, under the decline in gold. No important movement has been noted, however, the market closing

on the basis of 1101@1101 for sixty-sevens. Messrs, Fisk & Hatch report prices at 4 p. m follows:

■ The State bond market is dull and devoid of speculative interest. Tennessees sold at 601 for the new, and 624 262] for the old issues. Georgia 7s were steady at 90]

and New-York State Bounty bonds at 1071 @1074. A sale

of Virginia 6s, old (Registered), was recorded at 50j, and of the new at 63. The following were the bids:

Offered Aske

The following were the bids for City bank shares Offered Asked.

133 140 Metropolitan...
150 150 Citizens'...
133 140 Grocers'... .1054

Railroad bonds are strong in tone, owing to the belief that a large amount of the November interest will be reinvested in the purchase of these securities. Central Pacifics lead the list, selling at 90 790%. Land Grant onds of the Union Pacific are quoted at 74, and Michigan Southern Sinking Fund bonds, 101]. The following

e aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 26,

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870. THE FUNDING OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES into a first-class security, paying the same rate of interest

(six per cent gold), and which cannot be called in under 25 years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of nearly twenty per cent by exchanging them for the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. The five-twenties of 1867 are selling to-day at 1101, and the Central Pacific Bonds at 901; \$1,000 of the former will buy \$1,000 of the latter, and leave nearly

\$200 for use or for reinvestment; or \$5,000 of the former, paying \$300 in gold annually, will buy \$6,000 of the latter, paying \$360 in gold annually, and leave a balance in cash of over \$90. The Central Pacific is a completed, thoroughlybuilt, well-managed road, doing a large business, and earning an immense revenue. The Bonds are well and favorably known, and constantly dealt in,

both here and in the chief financial centers of Europe, and they can be disposed of at a quoted market price with the same facility as Government bonds, and are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange. Having originally negotiated these Bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business in connection with our deal ings in Government Securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers de-

siring to make investments or to fund their fivetwenties upon advantageous terms without reduc-FISK & HATCH. tion of interest.

\$1,900,000

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY. These bonds are secured by mortgage, covering the Railroad and the entire prop-